THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges, and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The telegrams from Washington are, as usual, of a conflicting nature. The recent battle on the Upper Potomac, is lauded, though in somewhat general terms as a successful operation. The text of the despatches from that quarter scarcely, however, bear out the comment. It is evident that the story has not been half told, but enough has already been made public to show that Stone's column, in its advance upon Leesburg, was actually driven back across the Potomac by the Confederates and has suffered a heavy loss. The Philadelphia *Press* gives two versions of the battle. We publish a different account of the affair from a correspondent. The statement made by the latter, we have reason to believe, approximates more nearly to the truth than any that has yet appeared

A letter from a gentleman of Washington county will be found to confirm, in most particulars, the account of a previous correspondent in relation to the skirmish at Harper's Ferry. The actual loss of the Confederates on that occasion appears to have been but one killed and less than ten wounded.

Doubts are still expressed as to whether the blockade of the Potomac is complete. It is quite possible that small vessels, by hugging closely the Maryland shore, may succeed in passing with comparative safety the Confederate batteries; but so far as the larger class of vessels is concerned, the blockade is conceded to be perfect.

It is confidently asserted, and as flatly denied, that the Federal Government was procuring blankets for the army from Europe. It is now announced from Washington that twenty-nine thousand four hundred blankets which had been purchased abroad by the Government have reached New York. They are said to have cost not less than two dollars each.

The boat from Fortress Monroe brings but little of interest. The naval flotilla was still in Hampton Roads, but it was reported that it would proceed to its destination as soon as the weather, which was very stormy, moderated. General Sherman had arrived from New York, as had also Gen. Harney and Ex-Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania. The "affair" heretofore reported as having taken place at Newport News, is said to have been of little consequence, the loss being trifling on both sides.

On the receipt of the death of Colonel Baker at Harrisburg, Governor Curtin, as commander-in-chief of the Pennsylvania forces, issued a general order, in which the gallant actions as well as the private virtues of the deceased were fully set forth. The news of the death of Colonel Baker created great excitement in Philadelphia. In another column we publish an account of the scene, and also a list of the forces under command of the deceased at the time of the battle.

An order has been issued by the commanding General, says the New York *Tribune*, forbidding the sending of war despatches by newspaper correspondents. Every despatch relating to the war is, for the future, to be "killed," unless approved by the Government, and to be given to the public only through the medium of the Associated Press. The same paper intimates that the censorship of the mails has not yet been established.

The New York *Tribune* states that at a special Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday, the report of Adjutant Thomas, concerning the state of affairs in the Western Department, was considered. After much deliberation it was decided that Gen. Fremont should be superseded in his command by Gen. Hunter. The *Tribune* says that an order to this effect will be promulgated immediately.

From Missouri we have a telegram announcing a victory over the Confederates at Fredericktown, the county seat of Madison county. The Confederate loss is not given. The Federal loss is said to have been five killed, and five mortally and twenty slightly wounded.

The arrest of persons for expressing opinions obnoxious to the Government still continues. In the little State of Delaware the United States Marshal arrested, yesterday, John H. Bacon, Joseph Bacon, Thomas B. Giles and Samuel Frost. They were taken at Seaford, on board the steamer Balloon, and were at once carried off to some fortress.

Mr. Russell's letter to the London *Times*, on the condition of Maryland, is published elsewhere, in full. We commend it to the attention of our readers.

The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York yesterday, bringing one million of dollars in gold. The British steamer which arrived at Aspinwall from St. Thomas just previous to the sailing of the North Star, reported that the Confederate privateer Sumter was still cruising among the Windward Islands.

Considerable excitement was occasioned at the Fair of the Maryland Institute last evening, in consequence of a large number of persons calling themselves Union citizens entering the Hall in a body and demanding that the Band should perform what they were pleased to term "National Airs." A committee, of whom Joseph Roberts, of the Eighth ward, acted as Chairman, waited on the Board of Managers, and the result of the interview was the passage of a resolution direcing the Band to play such tunes as might be desired by any respectable portion of the audience. A full report of the riotous proceedings will be found elsewhere. It may not be out of place to state that during the thirteen years that the Institute has held its annual Fairs, on no occasion has the selection of the music been interfered with either by the Board of Managers or the citizens. The whole matter has always been left with Prof. Holland, than whom there cannot be found a stronger or more zealous friend of the Union.

TRIAL OF THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERS.—The New York *Post* of Tuesday evening says:

The trial of the Savannah privateers will commence in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Shipman and Nelson, to-morrow. The prisoners, it will be remembered, are the four officers and nine men captured on board the privateer Savannah, off Charleston harbor, and brought to this city by the Harriet Lane, June 25.

The case will be an interesting one. The prisoners are indicted for piracy, and their only defence is that they were sailing under a letter of marque from what they presumed to be a government. The long confinement of the prisoners has made them anxious to have their case brought to trial, and they will be represented by eminent counsel, prominent among whom are Messrs. Brady, Lord and Larocque, of this city. The case derives interest, also, from the respectable connections of one or two of the prisoners, and from the threatened retaliation of Jeff. Davis upon the Federal prisoners at Richmond, in the event of the conviction and execution of the Savannah privateers.

NEW YORK HARBOR DEFENCES.—The system of defences which has been adopted for New York harbor, taking in all the works, old as well as new, will include, when complete, fourteen different works, mounting 1,589 guns. The largest of these works is the fort at Sandy Hook, on which $250,000 have been spent, and which will require at least $1,750,000 more, besides a sum perhaps equal to this to secure its foundation from destruction by the sea. Besides this, there is a fort begun on Willet's Point in the East River, on which $150,000 have been expended, and which will require $538,000 more. Altogether, the New York forts have cost $3,060,964, and will need, in order to complete them, according to the estimates of the engineers, $3,522,189 more.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE NORTHERN WATERS.—The squadron on the Halifax station under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K. C. B., consists of twenty effective vessels, among which there are two 2d rates, four 4th rates, three 6th rates, eight sloops, four gun-vessels, and two gunboats. In addition to these, there are several tenders. The squadron is manned, in round numbers, by 6,500 men, and mounts upwards of 500 guns.

Advices from Albany state that J. R. and J. D. Flanders, editors and proprietors of the Franklin county *Gazette*, have been arrested by the United States Marshal, and will be taken to Fort Lafayette.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, November 28th, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving in that State.

THE STRUGGLE IN AMERICA--MARYLAND AND THE WAR.

Letter of the Special Correspondent, Etc., of the London Times.

BALTIMORE, Maryland, Sept. 19.

There has been a considerable outcry in the North in reference to the means whereby several States have been what is called "forced out of the Union." But it is not to be expected that in the struggle for States between the Confederation and the United States some acts should not be committed by the latter which have very much the look of "forcing them *not* to go out of the Union." The practice of calling things by their right names, though morally commendable, is socially disagreeable, and, in certain conditions of affairs, it renders a man liable to be considered as "a nuisance" by one side or the other. But I shall proceed, nevertheless, to make some remarks on the State of Maryland, based on a previous visit before the *coup d'etat* of the Government at Washington had extinguished the Legislature.

All the troubles in this State may be said to have commenced with the lawless outrages of the Baltimore mob—always of evil repute—on the volunteer regiments passing to Washington from New York and Massachusetts, in obedience to the summons of the President. It is contended by the Marylanders that the case should have been treated as an ordinary riot, but the sympathies of so many of the people were clearly with the Confederate States that an act which, in peaceful times might have been dealt with by the tribunals, assumed an aspect of grave political importance, and indicated such a serious disaffection to the North, that it afforded the Government, when it was strong enough, fair grounds for occupying Baltimore with troops, overturning the civil power, and ruling the State by martial law, which, however, they have not, as yet, formally proclaimed.

The leading men in the State were understood to be friendly to the South, a large portion of the press advocated Southern views, and the authorities were actuated by similar opinions. In the name of State Rights they received nearly all the acts of the Southern Confederacy as justifiable in the abstract, though they may have dissented from the expediency of their extremer measures. Had the authorities of Baltimore, however, shown vigor and decision in punishing the offenders, in hunting them out, and in securing the peace of the city at once, it would have been difficult for the Government to have found any excuse for the manner in which they acted, until circumstances had proved that it would not be safe to leave Maryland in a condition which would have led to her withdrawal from the Union. But their measures, if any, were lukewarm. It could not be tolerated that the rabble of a city should be allowed to oppose the passage of the troops summoned by the President to defend the Capital and to protect the Federal Government.

Those who permitted such proceedings were so far responsible for them that if they could not punish or prevent them they could not blame the Government for supplementing their want of power.—It is said that the President promised he would not send any more troops through Baltimore, but military exigencies are imperative, and Gen. Scott, on that point, must have been master of the situation. Here, in fact, was one of those instances in which State rights doctrines must be completely annihilated when brought in contact with the necessities of the Federal Government. That which could not be done in South Carolina for lack of force, was done in Maryland by means of force. There was little temporizing or negotiating. Troops were at once poured in; the best points were occupied; Gen. Banks was appointed.

The State was held in an iron grasp; notorious sympathizers were arrested, *habeas corpus* was suspended, the return to the writ of the judges showed the people what they had to expect, the Police Commissioners' Board was dissolved, the Marshal was arrested, the Federal General in command appointed a citizen of Baltimore in his stead, and men who are, it is said, persons well known to the old police, and of indifferent local reputations, were substituted for the old police, and proceeded, without either uniform or the exhibition of warrant or authority, to search houses, to seize upon persons and to institute a rigorous system of surveillance extending itself to the colors of children's dresses, and the trimmings of ladies' gowns, and the neck-ties of passers-by in the streets. The Legislature of the State condemned the early steps of the Government, and in a well-written and a very able report, which was adopted by the large majority of both Houses, denounced the suppression of the Police Board and the usurpation of the civil power by the military as illegal and unconstitutional. Perhaps they had the best of the argument, *quoad* premises and conclusion.

On a Vauxhall masquerade night, long ago, I heard a controversy between a gentleman attired as Charles II. and a person who had, by the exercise of some influence, obtained the loan of the Lord Mayor's suit of armor, in which his knight is dressed—the unmistakable brass habiliments of our annual Feast of Chivalry. The dispute was about a seat in an arbor, and the payment of certain moneys for creature comforts; and Charles II., wise and witty, had succeeded in showing his antagonist he was completely in the wrong on every point in hypothesis and in fact, when the knight, suddenly lowering his vizor, and exclaiming: "Now, then, take that!" struck out with his left, and, hitting the successful controversialist between the eyes, wrested victory from his grasp, and walked away with it.

The satisfaction of being right, no doubt, is something; but in the present instance, there are millions of people in the United States who will not give the vanquished of Maryland such a melancholy consolation. But they persisted in their course. They cried aloud, "Why do you treat us as if we were enemies? We are still part of the Union. We are not out of it." To which the Government replied, in effect, "We regard you as people who would be open enemies if you could, and who would go out of the Union if you had the means. Hence, McHenry and Lafayette! We are determined not to let you go out of the Union, and to protest your passing any resolution to that effect" Some days ago I heard that the members of the Legislature hostile to the Government would be arrested before the session opened at Frederick, and on Monday it was announced that twenty-two of the most prominent men in the State and in the city of Baltimore had been taken prisoners on the authority of warrants from Washington.

Some of those gentlemen probably expected that such would be the case, but only one or two succeeded in keeping out of the way. Still, I thought the Legislature would meet, but now I am informed there is no possibility of obtaining a quorum; and it seems probable that other members and the officers of both Houses, will be taken into custody as soon as the doors are open. If, in the days of the Irish Parliament, at the time of the Declaration of Dungannon, the English Government had, by a sudden *coup* seized upon Dublin, arrested Lord Charlemont and his friends, and seized upon all who were supposed to be in favor of the Volunteers and their principles, including the officers of the two Houses of Parliament, they would have furnished some type of the treatment of Maryland, always supposing there ever have been such things as State rights. England, however, never could have taken such steps, and in those evil days when *habeas corpus* has been suspended, the arrests of State prisoners have always been made upon proper warrants, duly exhibited to the accused.

It is impossible, I think, to deny that the great majority of the landholders and of the respectable classes of Maryland are in favor of secession principles, and that they hate the New England States as cordially as the Southerners detest the "Yankees." It is not that they are slaveholders so much as that they maintain slaveholding is guaranteed by the Constitution, and that those who attack it are not gentlemen. Your Marylander is a very high aristocrat. If his ancesters did not come over with Lord Baltimore to escape religious persecution, they were actuated by similar motives. He is generally Catholic and Anti-Puritan, as his forefather was two centuries ago. In no part of the Union has slave labor been so profitless—nowhere will so many men be found ready to condemn slavery on principle, though it may be legally right. They say, "We keep on our slaves because we cannot get rid of them at once. Leave us alone, and the thing will die out of itself." And then they are fond of enlarging on the vulgarity of Black Republicans and Abolitionists, and on the curses of universal suffrage.

To the commercial classes the prosperity of New York, attained, as they aver, by unfair uses of political power, is also a grievance. The anomalies arise out of an aristocratic sentiment founded on pride of birth and extent of possessions, fostered by slavery and aggravated by the opposition of neighboring States on the one hand, and on an ignorant impatience of a result of republican institutions, which, however unexpected, was perfectly legitimate. A man who holds the lands by virtue of a charter signed by Lord Baltimore himself, is as great an aristocrat in feeling, and resents as keenly the rule of the many, as though he were owner of estates recorded in *Domesday*, and descended from *Dives*.

The great merchants are affected by the atmosphere in which they live, and Baltimore has somewhat the pretensions of an old cathedral town in England struggling against manufactures and Chartism. Some considerable towns have sprung up in the State recently, which are the rallying points for the Union men, and which are thorns in the side of the country gentlemen; but, generally speaking, the majority of the people in most of the counties are opposed to the Government, and there are few landed proprietors who are not Southern Rights men. Many families have representatives in the army of the Confederate States, and all the efforts of the Federalists have not sufficed to prevent intelligence and aid being sent across the Potomac into Virginia, and could not frustrate the attempts of bodies of armed gentlemen and others, on horse and on foot, to join their friends.

It was only the other day I was speaking to a gentleman who mentioned that he had a large number of relatives in the Southern army, as if it were a matter of common notoriety. "And how did they get there?" Why, they belonged to a body of cavalry which we have had for many years composed of the young gentlemen of the county to keep down negro insurrection. They heard one night that the negroes were going to rise, and appearances justified the rumor. So they assembled and sent in word to the General at Baltimore that they had met, and that they would probably require some aid. He ordered them at once to disband or to wait till he sent out an officer to make each of them take the oath of allegiance. Deeply offended by this conduct, nearly all of them rode off, crossed the river that night and joined the enemy. The women have embraced Beauregardism with the greatest devotion, and their beauty and grace render them powerful proselytizers.

It may be true that the State has been nearly disarmed by frequent and rigid searches, but if there are not bows, and flags, and rosettes of the orthodox colors forthcoming in profusion whenever the Confederates make their appearance, I am much deceived at the ingenuity and zeal of the fair Marylanders. On my first visit to Baltimore there was a report that the South Carolinians had opened fire upon Sumter, and the feeling which displayed itself was certainly not one of regret. On my second visit, on my way from Fortress Monroe, Baltimore had the air of Warsaw. Pickets at the street corners, patrols in the thoroughfares, camps on the hills, soldiers cooking in the public places, the people sullen and angry. The report had been presented to the Legislature respecting the suppression of the police, and the inhabitants were satisfied they had been very badly used. But from the first there were strong hopes that "the tyranny would be overpast" when the Confederates invaded Maryland; and it must have been a bitter disappointment—particularly after the battle of Manassas—to find there were no traces of their deliverers' footsteps, and that their voices were as distant as ever.

General Scott's foresight, in fact, was never better exhibited than in the measures he took to secure Maryland at a time of enormous difficulty. Notwithstanding all her writhings and convulsions the State is so firmly manacled that nothing short of a victorious army's strength can liberate her. It would not have been possible to let Maryland go, nor can any one, I presume, suppose that in any contingency the United States could ever resign the seat of their Government, the Potomac, and the waters of the Chesapeake, to an independent Power. To do that the North must be subjugated as thoroughly as she intends to subjugate the South. But has the North ever considered that in Maryland, where there are many Union men, she is obliged to use the means which probably will be needed to a greater extent in the South, and then calmly considered what those means are?

There are 10,000 men in and around Baltimore; the General, Dix, in reply to certain representations, has stated that, if the city falls into the hands of the enemy, he will be forced to lay it in ashes from his batteries. There are probably not less than 25,000 troops in other parts of Maryland. The social and political condition of the State is best estimated by these facts, notorious to the English public. If the North could but make an equation, and see whether she has the force to act the same part in the Southern States, it is not reasonable to suppose she could any longer deny that her mission is one of conquest and subjugation, in which success is not certain, and which it is impossible to persist permanently. Conquest may be achieved. By some extraordinary effort of military spirit even an armed occupancy of the seceded States may be effected for a time. But what becomes of the Constitution, of Republican institutions, of the Federal compact, of the rights of the people, and of the undoubted States' rights of internal government?

There is, I know, a pretence that there is Union sentiment in solution in the South, which will tumble down in a thick precipitate on the head of the Confederates the moment it is stirred by a Federal bayonet; but there is no trace of foundation for the hypothesis. Look at North Carolina! Even the ultra Union papers ridicule the "bogus" or sham member, Mr. Foster, and his claims for stationery, and the authorization which has been issued for the creation of one regiment of North Carolinians is regarded as a matter of form, not likely to be of any great use. If the expectations be unfounded, what course will the Government pursue? Acknowledge their error and agree to a compromise? They dare not in the present temper of the people. Accept the situation, and make a Maryland of every State? Even the wealth and the energy and population of the North might well shrink from the task. But will South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, be more at the mercy of the United States in the full development of their programme than Maryland is now? The future is full of difficulties, which even faith, the evidence of things not seen, cannot pretend to solve.

It is but a month since I was driving through magnificent undulating fields, hemmed in by broad belts of forest, and heavy with crops of Indian corn and tobacco. The rough wooden and brick huts huddled together in the neighborhood of the country seats were peopled by men, women and children with black faces, but for which they might have done duty easily for Hungarian or Lithuanian peasantry, attired in uncouth clothes and great lumbering boots, shuffling and hulking through the fields as if in search of moonstones. Their master, a good, easy, kind-hearted gentleman, polished and well read, looked on them very much as the Irish squires of the old time regarded squatters—creatures who ought to be made useful, who were not profitable, who had no business to be where they were, and who, nevertheless, could not be got rid of without imputations of cruelty which would make him odious in the land. He was perfectly satisfied the free labor of whites would be more profitable, but what was he to do with his blacks? where was he to get even the white labor he wanted?

With these sentiments, he felt bitterly the insults of the Abolitionists, who called him a slave-driver and a nigger-breeder. In his case, most of the fathers of these blacks had been transmitted to him by his ancestors, and had lived as families on the estate for several generations. To look at the fields, luxuriant with weeds and filled with stones, was to be satisfied the system of agriculture was patriarchal if the system of labor was not. But, in fact, their condition was very different from that of the slaves on the Southern plantations. The proprietor of these broad domains is, like many of the Maryland gentry, a Roman Catholic, and a priest, belonging to a religious and educational institution founded by the piety of his forefathers, is engaged to look after the religious welfare of his flock, and I saw a full congregation of the slaves trooping through the meadows to chapel, looking, in their gay dresses and natural groupings, very unlike the beings who are cribbed up like rabbits in the hutches in the South.

Then, after service was over, came flocks of woolly-headed children of both sexes to the priest for examination in the Catechism. The houses in which they lived were larger and better than the slave quarters on most plantations, but were not cleaner or more tidy, and it appeared to me as if the inhabitants were a little less respectful in their demeanor. In the name of crinoline, yellow shawls, pink and white dresses, wonderful bonnetry and very quaint booting, how did the proprietor afford to turn out such gay nymphs of Africa? He did not afford it at all. Grant that home-reared chickens and pigs paid for some of it, still enough came out of his pocket, in addition to feeding and supporting them, to leave very little between their labor and positive loss. It was no use to call them early, for they dawdled about the fields all the more. Here, in fact, was a state of things which would soon cure itself, if let alone.

The greater part of the estate, indeed, was farmed out to others, on the principle of one-half or one-third of the produce in lieu of rent, and I suspect that was far the most profitable mode of dealing with these wide-spread acres. I am assured that there are many estates in Maryland in the same condition. It may be imagined how their proprietors resent the propaganda which threatens to ruin them utterly, and how this last blow, dealt at the Legislature of the State in which they feel so much pride, is felt by men as tenacious and haughty as any Magyar or Pole who ever lived. If there be any large Union element in Maryland, let it be developed now, or the world will not believe in its existence.

From the N. Y. Herald.

THE NEW KINGDOM OF ARAUCANIA, IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Our readers may remember that there appeared a mysterious statement some time since, which went the rounds of the press, that an enterprising Frenchman had set up for himself as King of the Indian territory of Araucania, in the southern part of the republic of Chile. The announcement was apparently so absurd that it was regarded as a hoax—no sooner read than forgotten; but it turns out that it is no hoax. The King and kingdom of Araucania are matters of absolute fact and undoubted existence, if a document purporting to come from his Majesty be not a forgery. That document, which we believe to be genuine, is a letter from King Orelie Antoine I., to the editor of the *Mercurio*, of Lima, in which his Araucanian Majesty "defined his position." The letter is worth giving in full:

MR. EDITOR:—I have formed the project of colonizing Araucania and Patagonia, and, to avoid in future all war for independence, I desire to establish immediately in those countries an independent, constitutional monarchical government. With this view, sir, I have the honor to send you herewith, first, a copy of an ordinance of the 20th of last November; second, a programme of the steps I propose to take for the colonization of those countries, in order that you may have the goodness to publish them in Spanish in the columns of your esteemed journal. I do not know whether or not I am mistaken, but I believe the Peruvian nation will regard my project favorably.

The periodical *El Mercurio*, printed in Valparaiso, is entirely opposed to my project, and does all in its power to throw ridicule upon it, since it is, in general, the uncompromising enemy of all Frenchmen. I say this, sir, that you may be on your guard against all that the above mentioned periodical may say, and, in case you think well of my project, that you would be pleased to insert an article to that effect in your paper, explaining to the public the motives for the opposition shown by the *Mercurio* to the intended colonization and civilization of the unhappy Araucanians, since it is beyond all doubt, and facts prove it, that the Chilians are incompetent to subdue those people. I beg you, Mr. Editor, to accept the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

PRINCE O. A. DE TOURRENS.

The project of colonization alluded to is dated March 11, 1861, and is marked by the use of the kingly "we." It commences:—"We have formed the project of colonizing the vast and rich countries of Patagonia and Araucania by means of a universal company (!) with a capital of one hundred millions of dollars, divided into a million of shares of one hundred dollars each, payable in tenths every three months. The said colonies will be under the control of a monarchical government, autonomous and independent, as we have declared in our ordinance of November 19, 1860, and others subsequently."

The document then goes on to state that by an ordinance of November 20 a committee of seven is to be appointed in each country to look after the interests of the shareholders; and there will be, besides, a central committee residing in the colony for the same purpose. With the sums collected in each country expeditions of colonists are to be fitted out, "soldiers will be enrolled," provided with war material and everything necessary to effect a permanent settlement in the new colonies. The colonists being armed and loyal to King Orelie Antoine, will compel obedience from the natives to the laws and ordinances of the kingdom. Permanent places of endearvous, for the assembling of emigrant colonists will be established in all parts of the Old and New Worlds. Each family is to have a certain quantity of land in proportion to the number of its members, and is to have, besides, for the first year, implements of husbandry, seed for planting, animals, &c. The land will be chargeable for a certain period with a reasonable rent, which is to go to the benefit of the shareholders; and the lands which these latter may not choose to occupy will be administered in their name.

It is estimated that Patagonia and Araucania cover an area of 310,500 square miles, all of which is offered to shareholders, with a promise that it shall be theirs, with "the fatness thereof," if they will only come down promptly and handsomely. Did we say all? All except five hectares, say twelve acres, for each native family. That the colonists and shareholders would have the lion's share is thus demonstrated: Supposing ten native families to every square league, there would be a grand total of 1,035,000 inhabitants, possessing 5,175,000 hectares or 3,243 square leagues of country. Taking that quantity from the whole, there would remain for the shareholders 100,260 square leagues, or 160,425,000 hectares. Quite a splendid operation that is not all. King Orelie Antoine knows very well that land is worth nothing unless it produces something which may be reduced to dollars and cents. He therefore takes care to explain the most tempting feature of the project, namely—the returns in hard cash which must be sure to accrue. He says:

Even though the value of each hectare (about two and a half acres) should not be more than $20, the sum total "produced for the benefit of the shareholders" would be $3,208,612,000, which, divided among the million shareholders, would give to each a yearly dividend of $3,208. Truly a magnificent per centage. His Majesty, who was lately probably in the grocery and provision business, says, with no less wit than truth, that "it is what is called in mercantile phraseology an 'excellent business' as well for large as for small capitalists." We entirely agree with him. And then the shares are so low and so easily paid for; ten dollars every three months would never be missed even in these hard times. The wind up of this interesting document we will give in his Majesty's own words:—

"We call, then, seriously on all societies and individuals, on men of progress and capitalists, and ask them to aid us in carrying out successfully the great work we have commenced, thus co-operating in the founding of a great nation, in introducing civilization and industry into those rich countries of immense and fertile plains, and giving abundance, health and prosperity to millions of families who now groan under the weight of suffering and want."

Let no one say his Majesty is not a serious man and a philanthropist, whatever else they may say. What a rush there will be for shares when the books are opened. And when that rush does take place, why,

May we be there to see.

It is proper to say that neither by the *Mercurio* of Lima nor its namesake and cotemporary of Valparaiso is the slightest doubt thrown upon the existence of this singular and self-elected monarch, who has turned up in the oddest place and in the oddest manner possible. If he don't look out very sharply the next news we shall have from him will probably be that the royal dynasty of Araucania is extinct; for he is clearly amenable to the laws of Chile as a "secesher," in endeavoring to separate that province from the republic. Besides, it is just as likely that the Indians themselves will take him in hand as soon as they shall have come to understand the nature of his "project."

THE SPANISH FLEET TO ACT AGAINST MEXICO.

The Spanish naval force which is to assemble at Havana for the expedition to Mexico is composed of twelve steamers, viz:

	Guns.
Princess de Asturias	51
Concepcion	41
Lealtad	41
Blanca	41
Berenguela	37
Petronilla	37
Isabel la Catolica	37
Francisco de Asis	16
Hernan Cortes	16
Blasco de Garay	6
Pizarro	6
Velasco	6
Total	300

There will be besides two corvettes and the necessary number of transports.—*London Times.*

GENERAL HARLAN.—The following reminiscence of General Harlan, a gentleman well known to many of our citizens, is given in the second volume of the Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D. D., which has been recently published in London. Here is a story of what befel him at Goojrat, in India:

"He arrived there late at night, and was brought to the palace of the Governor, who had expected him; when, to his great surprise, he heard some one singing Yankee Doodle, with all the American snuffle. It was his Excellency the Governor himself. He was a fine tall gentleman, dressed in European clothing, and with an Indian hookah in his mouth. Wolff asked him how he came to know Yankee Doodle. He answered, in nasal tones, I am a free citizen of the United States of North America, from the State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia. I am the son of a Quaker. My name is Josiah Harlan. As this man's history is rather romantic, Wolff will give it atonce. He had, in his early life, studied surgery, but he went out as supercargo in a ship to Canton, in China.—And then he returned again to America, where he had intended to marry a lady, to whom he was engaged; but she had played him false. He then went to India, and came to Calcutta, whence Lord Amherst, at that time Governor-General of India, sent him as Assistant Surgeon with the British army to the Burmese Empire. Afterwards he quitted the British army, and tried to make himself king of Affghanistan; but, although he actually took a fortress, he was defeated at last by a force sent against him by Rundjud Singh, who made him a prisoner. Rundjud Singh, seeing his talents, said to him, I will make you Governor of Goojrat, and give you 3,000 rupees a month (equal to 300*l*). If you behave well, I will increase your salary; if not I will cut off your nose. So Wolff found him, and his nose being entire, was evidence that he had behaved well."

The United States sloop-of-war Vincennes, reported captured or sunk by the Confederates at the mouth of the Mississippi, was a vessel of 700 tons burthen, and mounting 20 guns. She was built at Brooklyn in 1826, and, in her day, has done much valuable service in various portions of the globe.

CITIZENS' NOMINATIONS.

To the Voters of the City of Baltimore.

At a meeting of citizens of Baltimore, convened for the purpose set forth in the following paper, the views therein expressed were considered and adopted, and the conclusions herewith submitted to the voters of Baltimore unanimously determined on:

1st.—That we are true and loyal citizens of the State of Maryland, and of the United States of America, and that to the Constitutional Republic, as it was framed and established by our fathers, we are unalterably devoted. That we hereby affirm our true and faithful allegiance to the Government of the United States, and assert our purpose to uphold the same inviolate.

2d.—That as citizens of Maryland we hold it to be for our State's interest not to follow in the path of Disunion, but to remain where she is—in the Union—and subject to the Government of the United States. That as Marylanders we cannot hesitate to believe that there are thousands of our citizens so true and loyal in their attachment to the Union as to be entitled to our unreserved confidence, and to the confidence of the Government, and who will truly represent in any relation real loyalty and faithfulness; and we hold that at this time in our country's trouble, and our State's critical position, only unto Marylanders should be entrusted the making, altering, expounding and executing her laws.

With the institution of slavery existing amongst us, and which institution we do not mean to disturb, or permit to be disturbed—and which, by reason of its peculiar nature, has required special legislative protection—we hold that our fellow-citizens of the Northern States are not, in the nature of things, by their education, association, and manner of thought, the most proper interpreters of the views and sentiments of the people of Maryland, nor the best guardians of her interests; nor, in this regard, the best advisers in reference to her social and political relations. We profess, and will prove, the same fraternal regard for our countrymen of the North as felt in any time of our history, and we have the same confidence in their patriotism as ever; but we must protest, as we believe the people of Maryland will almost unanimously protest, against this great interest of our State being confided, at this time, when it stands in need of especial protection and jealous care, into the keeping of gentlemen born, educated and reared in the midst of Northern prejudices and predilections, however well spent their lives may have been since they came amongst us, and however their abilities may seem to qualify them for the ordinary duties of office, and especially when we can find equally well qualified Marylanders, equally with themselves faithful to the Union, and equally prepared to support the Government in all its proper measures for its maintenance, and for the restoration of peaceful relations between the States.

3d.—We are impressed with the belief that the system of nominating candidates for office which has been pursued by political parties for a great number of years is fraught with an ever-growing evil. That conventions, so far from representing the sentiments and preferences of the true, good and law-abiding citizens, are too often controlled by a social element at war with the peace, good order and welfare of society; that mere trading politicians, by illicit means, introduce into political promination men without character, and with no higher aim than party success, official patronage and pecuniary reward, and so notorious has this become that good men have been constrained to withdraw from participating in their proceedings; nor are we prepared to admit that these same elements and influences have not had place in recent nominations, but think we can trace the unseen hand in the movements of present political machinery.

4th.—We hold especially that the incumbents of all judicial offices ought, in their selection or mode of appointment, to be free from all party or factional entanglements or affiliation. They should be honest, faithful, intelligent, untrammelled and independent.

With these views we are utterly opposed to their election by the popular vote of the people, and still more *to their nomination by packed, trading Conventions, elected and organized mostly in reference to minor nominations, and in which bargaining is the successful resort of the most skillful political engineers.*

We remember with pride that the Bench of Maryland was in former days adorned by the graceful, yet profound genius of the noblest, best and wisest of her Bar.

We remember too, without pleasure, that with the introduction of the present mode of their selection, no improvement has been made in the character, dignity, or fitness of those honored with judicial authority.

We hold, therefore, that a return to the time-honored mode of appointment is eminently desirable; that other modifications in the laws relating thereto, especially as to the term of office and compensation, deserve grave consideration, to the end of procuring for the judgeships the first order of talent, integrity and peculiar fitness.

With these views, we have taken counsel together, and to consummate as far as we may at this time the desirable reforms they naturally suggest, we have determined to submit to the voters of Baltimore at the ensuing election the gentlemen whose names are herewith given (with their consent), as candidates for the several offices named respectively in connection. By order.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

For Judge of Court of Appeals:
WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

For Judge of Court of Common Pleas:
HENRY WEBSTER.

For State's Attorney:
THALES A. LINTHICUM.

Note.—We feel it but justice to say, that entertaining the highest respect for the legal ability and integrity of the Hon. ROBERT N. MARTIN, the Convention's candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, we recommend those who agree with us in sentiment to support that gentleman; and finding that two sets of candidates have announced for sundry offices, respectively by the Convention and as Independent, we leave those offices to be filled by the voters as their judgments may decide. We ask leave further to say that, at an early day, a full or partial ticket for the Legislature and other officers will be presented. 1t*

DIED,

On the 21st instant, BRIDGET McNALLY, in her 68th year.

On the 22d instant, THOMAS C., in the 30th year of his age, third son of James and Elizabeth League.

In Alexandria, on the 13th of September last, Mrs. CAROLINE H., wife of Nathaniel Goodhand, Esq., and daughter of the late Geo. Gardner, Esq., of Baltimore, in the 31st year of her age. Her illness was long and painful, but she bore it with Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of God.

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" Murray & Hazlehurst, Vulcan Works;
And Steam